THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

I. SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 16, 1865. NO. 2.

A GHOST STORY.

BY E. LANDON.

those who read this story I say, that however badly told y be, it is the truth; a simple ment of facts, unaided by fancy agination. I was never calmer, collected, or wider awake in fe than when the occurrence I bout to relate took place; and gh it terrified and appalled fancy that it would have pro- d that effect upon persons with ger nerves than mine. A few ls by way of explanation will ecessary.

revious to my marriage, which place nearly three years ago, I much annoyed by the persistent ntions of Robert Lisle. He was iolent, self-willed, head-strong , whose many good and generous alities were obscured by his un ernable passions. The only child a rich widower, he had been in- lged until any opposition to his shes made him perfectly furious. I I accepted his suit, he would st probably have tired of me; t my rejection, and the knowledge at I was betrothed to another, en- ged him, and made him more de- rmined in his purpose. I was or, and, therefore, his father had t approved of the match, although would have consented to it to lease his son; but although morti- ed, he was secretly rejoiced at my efusal, and exerting his authority or once, finally succeeded in send- g Robert away, greatly to my re ief.

Not long afterwards I was mar- ied, and with my husband, went on visit to his relatives, who resided at some dis ance. We were gone three months.

On my return, one of the first persons whom I recognized was Robert Lisle. He was reeling down the street, intoxicated and hatless, in the uiform of a private soldier. He had returned home a few days previous to my return, and hearing of my marriage, in a fit of rage and intoxication he had enlisted. He had been intoxicated ever since, resisting all the attempts of his father to bring him to reason. With characteristic obstinacy, he persisted the more strongly in his purpose the more he was opposed in it, and the utmost his father could do was to obtain a lieutenancy for him and let him go to war.

He went, leaving the poor old man nearly broken hearted. For myself, I was both glad and grieved at his departure; glad to be relieved from his presence, for I dreaded him, and grieved to have been the cause of so much trouble.

A year passed away, a year of quiet, uneventful happiness to me; of what terrible suspense, agony and despair to thousands of others, let those tell whose homes and hearts have been left desolate by this horrible war. At the end of the year a change came, a great joy and a great sorrow. My baby, my precious little comforter, was born; and a few weeks afterwards my husband, a young surgeon struggling upwards in his profession, received a highly advantageous offer from the military authorities, which he felt that he had no right to decline, although it involved our separation for a time, as he could not take me with him. So when I had entirely recovered my strength he went away, and I was left alone with my baby and my sorrow. It was true he was in no actual danger, but it was our first separation, and it was hard to bear. I did not go home, although he proposed it, thinking I should feel less lonely. I preferred to remain in the little cottage on the outskirts of the town which we had occupied since our marriage.

Some time after my husband's departure, Robert Lisle came home on a furlough, his first visit home since his enlistment. He was much changed. The stern discipline of a soldier's life seemed to have tamed even his wild spirit. He was quiet in manner, never drank, and, indeed, seemed so steady in every respect, that his father's delight was only equalled by his sorrow at losing him again so soon. He made no attempt to renew his acquaintance with me, further than by a quiet bow when we met, as we did, once or twice, in the street. He was a captain, having been promoted, it is but just to say, for his gallant conduct in some engagement, and not from any influence of his friends. He remained at home but a few weeks, and then rejoined his regiment, somewhere in Virginia.

And now comes a part of my story, which, were it not broad noonday, and people passing my window, I fear I should not have nerve enough to write, for the recollection of it sickens me with terror.

It was the night of the ninth of August. Robert Lisle had been gone some weeks, and I had entirely forgotten him; at least the thought of him never once crossed my mind on that evening. I had put my baby to sleep, and laid her in the bed; and then not being sleepy myself, I went back into the sitting room, and sat down in the moonlight by the open window. I sat there until I was startled from my revery by hearing the town clock strike ten. I arose, lowered and fastened the window, and taking a lamp went through the house to see if all the doors and windows were properly fastened, as had been my habit ever since my husband's departure. There was no danger, I suppose, but as there was only myself and servant girl in the house, it was more satisfactory to know that everything was secure. Having completed my survey I returned to the sitting room, and fastened the door of that which led into the hall; then I went into the bed-room and placed the lamp on a small table by the bed. I had commenced to undress, by loosening and combing out my hair, when the thought struck me that I had not wound up a clock which stood on the mantle in the sitting-room, and I returned for the purpose of doing so. As I passed through the door a cold shudder ran over me, and I was seized with a vague terror, which I was angry with myself for feeling. I went to the mantle and began to wind up the clock, when the cold shudder shook me again so strongly that the key of the clock dropped from my hand. Involuntarily I looked backward over my shoulder, and there, great God! between me and the open door, the light of the lamp streaming full upon him, stood Robert Lisle! Even in that moment of wild terror my mind seemed to grasp, how I know not, every detail of his appearance. He wore a dark blue uniform coat, much soiled and disordered. His head was bare, his hair looked as if blown back by the wind. His face was ghastly pale, and seemed to wear a look of mingled rage and defiance. He did not move, and for an instant I did not stir from my place. I stood perfectly paralyzed. Then shrieking wildly for help, I sprang to the door, which I sought, with frantic haste, to unfasten. Doing this I cast a terrific glance backwards, and to my utter astonishment, perceived that he was gone. I thought of my child, and, seized with a new fear, rushed wildly into the bedroom. Lisle was not there; nothing was disturbed. My baby was awake, however, awakened by my screams, probably. The sight of her innocent face seemed to give me courage. Catching her up, and hastily wrapping her in a shawl, I fled from the house as fast as my trembling limbs could carry me. My mother lived not far away, and fortunately I reached her house without meeting any one. My knocks soon brought her to the door, terrified half out of her senses at my appearance; but when I told my story she laughed at me, and declared that I had been dreaming; a theory in which she persisted in spite of all I could say to the contrary.

Now, although I knew I had not dreamed it, I never doubted but that it was the living Robert Lisle that I had seen, until about ten days later a letter from my husband filled me with a new horror, and my mother with dismay. I give the part relating to my story in his own words: "I am sorry to say that Robert Lisle is killed. He was not killed in action, but after the battle, through his own recklessness and want of self-control. You have probably read in the papers how dreadfully our men, especially Crawford's brigdae, to which he belonged, were cut up and scattered. After the last charge of that gallant and ill-fated brigade, perceiving that the rout was hopeless, Lisle and about fifteen of his company, who were all that remained together, took refuge in a patch of woods, intending to wait a favorable moment to join Pope's division, which was momentarily expected on the field. This they found it impossible to do, and, but that the night had closed in, would inevitably have been taken prisoners. As it was, they kept hidden in the woods, listening to the gradually decreasing sound, of the battle which ceased at lasts but left them no better chance of escape, for numerous parties of the enemy were moving about the field between them and our lines. At length, about ten o'clock, Robert's impatience could no longer be restrained, and calling to his men to follow him, he made a dash across the open space towards our lines, the camp fires of which they could see in the distance. There was a clear, brilliant moonlight, and they had not gone far when they were seen by a mounted party of rebels, who dashed after them, calling upon them to surrender. The rest would have done so, for it was folly to resist, but Robert's blood was up, and, for reply, he turned and discharged his pistol at the leader. The next moment he fell, shot dead. The rest of the men were taken prisoners, excepting two, who contrived to make their escape in the confusion. I have these particulars from them."

This battle was fought on the 9th of August. On the night of August, shortly after ten o'clock, Robert Lisle was killed. I leave the reader to make such explanation as he or she pleases. For myself, if I did not know that it was no dream, I would most gladly persuade myself that it was one.

A little over four years ago Abraham Lincoln, then a comparatively untried man, left his quiet home in the little town of Springfield, Illinois, to assume the high and responsible duties of President of this republic, the most exalted and honorable of all worldly positions. On Wednesday last all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln returned to that quiet little town. But in those four years what mighty events in the history of the republic and of the world have occurred, how wonderful have been the developments in the character of the then improved man. A nation that was then in the throes of dissolution, apparently ready to fall into a hundred fragments, has, through his indomitable, unswerving, yet mild and even tempered will—a will, that amid the most appalling and seemingly insurmountable obstacles, calmly pursued its fixed purpose, the conscientious convictions of duty to God and country—been knit into a compactness and coherence and established upon a basis of endurance never before in its history approached, and such as to rejoice the hearts of its millions of citizens and excite the envy of the world. And upon the face and heart of that nation has been ineffaceably stamped the character and genius of that then comparatively obscure man, whom in all its ages to come, while speaking reverently of its Father, it will recognize as its saviour. Honors such as the people of the United States have never before paid to the remains of a distinguished citizen they have shown to the dead body of Abraham Lincoln, as well because they loved the man himself as that in the assassin shot which terminated his life they recognize the blow struck at each and all of themselves. And as his funeral train has moved across the land it has passed through one continued throng of mourners, and the weeds and emblems of sorrow in unbroken links have lined its march. On Wednesday the last station in the sad processsion was reached, and yesterday the body of our murdered and mourned President was committed to the grave near his own loved home.—The final funeral ceremonies at Springfield were marked by the same solemnities that attended the previous demonstrations in other towns. Thousands of people from the surrounding country and all the adjoining States were present, and the remains were escorted to Oak Ridge Cemetery by a large civic and military procession, of which General Hooker acted as chief marshal.—[N. Y. Herald.]

A Richmond correspondent states that Mosby's gang of outlaws are scouring the country, arresting every man and examining his papers. If the prisoner is found to be a paroled soldier of Lee's army he is simply forced to take service in Mosby's gang, but if he has on his person evidence of having taken the oath of allegiance, or intends taking it, then he is instantly hung.

The rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions representing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President, and their warm sympathy with his distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department through Gen. Barns, the commandant at Point Lookout.

The income of the Prince of Wales is said to be £150,000, or $750,000 per. annum. Some of the English papers maintain that this is not enough for him to properly perform the functions of royalty.

Two hundred rebel officers among whom was Brig. Gen. Payne, of Fitzhugh Lee's cavelry, were sent from Old Capitol prison, Washington, to Johnson's Island.

Dick Turner, the noted turnkey of Libby Prison, is securely locked up in the most dismal, subterranean dungeon of that place of torture.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THERE will be a called meeting of Fulton Lodge, No. 99, A. Y. M., on next Monday evening, 15th inst., at early candle light, to confer the third degree.

Visiting brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

JOHN P. MOOSE, Sec.

May 15th, 1865. 1t

HEAD QURTERS, POST.

Salisbury, N. C, May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

All persons in the county of Rowan, and in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. C. having Arms, Accoutrements, and Munitions of War in their possession belonging to the Confederate Government, are hereby ordered to turn the same over to the Provost Marshal at this Post without delay.

By command of

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD,
Lt. & Post Ad'gt.

Public Meeting.

There will be a public MASS MEETING of the Citizens of Rowan County at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 18th instant, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to reorganize the State Government, and to take such other action as our altered circumstances may require. It is earnestly hoped that every loyal citizen will attend as every one is deeply interested in the re-establishment of civil law.

A. J. MOCK, Chairman,
T. J. MERONEY,
J. S. McCUBBINS,
THOS. BARBER,
THOS. E. BROWN,
THOS. W. HAYNES,
M. L. HOLMES,
J. M. COFFIN.

Salisbury, May 13, 1865.

JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

FOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 8 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All offal of any description will be immediately removed to some place designated by the Provost Marshal, and will hereafter not be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col. Commanding

D. M. LEWIS,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

General Orders, No. —

The Commanding General has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and [illegible] good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina are at peace.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST
SALISBURY, May 9. 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, Commanding 2nd Div. 23d A. C., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Salisbury,

II. All well disposed citizens are called upon to assist in maintaining good order throughout the limits of the city. Any irregularities whether committed by citizens or soldiers of either party will be promptly corrected.

By command of

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lt. Col Commanding Post.

M. E. GRISWOLD, Lt. & Post Ad'jt.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 32.

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

FOR RENT.

TWO rooms and a kitchen opposite the Court House, (in Brick Row.) Apply to

J. H. ENNISS.

May 16, 1865. 3t

NION BANNER.

URY. N. C., MAY 16, 1865.

W. Durand, } Editors.
J. J. Stewart, }

TO THE BOYS.

Many of the boys of Salisbury will find it very remunerative to become news agents for the *Union Banner*. They can be supplied at the office for five dollars per hundred copies, they can double their money. Smart boys can make five or ten dollars every day.

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.

There is much perplexity among our citizens on the subject of the freedom of the slaves, and most of the people seem at a loss precisely what to do in the matter. The negro is bothered, too, over the knotty question, and many of them suppose that they are at liberty to go wherever they list, take whatever they desire to, and depend upon the Govrnment for support. In this they make a tremendous mistake and by doing so they sometimes do, encroach upon the rights of their former masters, thus making bad out of worse. That they are now free, there is no question, but that they have the right to take a solitary thing which belongs to their former masters is untrue. We have heard of an instance where these black people have quitted their homes and demanded of their late owner a division of all the cattle, hogs, horses, furniture etc, on the place supposing or assuming that they had a right to half of such property. An appeal had to be made to the General commanding when the negro was informed that they had not a cents ownership in all that they claimed, but that the whole belonged to the other party and they must do without it. This is only an instance of a dozen that occur daily in this community, and in all the states, perhaps, where slavery has been abolished. This is an evil which can only be corrected by a thorough understanding of the matter between all parties concerned.

The relation sustained by the freed black man to the late slaveholder is simply this: The black man was the property of the slaveholder but is no longer. The black man is not at liberty to stay with his former master unless there be a mutual agreement between both parties to that effect. The black should be hired by the master or mistress and a fair compensation given him for his services. Many people are so situated that they cannot do without their services, and any arrangement made which is satisfactory to the negro will be right, provided it allows the servant what his labor is worth.

There is a common delusion among the colored people that now since the government has freed them, it will give them a support and protect them in idleness. This is an error which should be corrected at once. The Government supports no individual who is in the enjoyment of good health. Every body in this country must work for their living, and if the negroes want a living they must do the same thing, otherwise they will starve. The situation of many of them at the present time is, doubtless, unpleasant and uncomfortble, but there are abundance of people who require hired help, and they can, if they choose, by conducting themselves uprightly and honestly, obtain places and hold them until such time as they can leave the country if they desire to quit it at all, and if they do not they can always find employment sufficient to give them a good living.—In may cases the labor of servants is not worth more than their board and clothes, and, indeed, we think, any or all of them had better take that than to wander about from place to place like vagrant vagabonds and make nothing at all on which to live.

Even if the freed negroes were to succeed in their efforts to go North, they would not make a better living than they would probably get here. The people of the North are emphatically a laboring people. They work hard, and by the sweat of their brows, and the labor of their hands, accumulate a living. They are not brought up in idleness. The sons and daughters of rich men are taught the arts of farming and of sewing. The sons of rich men learn valuable trades, and the daughters are required to know the uses of the kitchen. This is right, and is the only sure guarantee to domestic happiness and prosperity. So if the negro supposes he can go North and live on the fat of the land without labor, he is most egregeously in error, and when he goes there he will ascertain the truth of what we state here.

Let the negro remain with his former master if his services are desired, receiving a just reward for his hire, and we guarrantee that his condition will be a happier, and in every respect, a more desireable one. If he persists in leaving his old home where he has lived so long with all its cheerful associations, he must not conclude that he has the right to demand a division of the property. What he possessed before he was free is his still, and he has a perfect and legitimate title to that, but to no more than that. If he leaves he incurs the risk of finding a worse home, and a more deplorable condition elsewhere.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

We noticed the fact yesterday that Governor Vance had been arrested by Kilpatrick's cavalry and brought to this city. He remained here under a cavalry guard until yesterday forenoon, when he left on the Eastern bound train for Raleigh, which place he probably reached last night. He was arrested by order of the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, who will most probably require his presence at Washington. The Governor had an interview with General Scholfield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, subsequent to the occupation of Raleigh by the Federal troops, in which he was assured that he would not be molested by the military authorities of this department. He was advised at the same time to resume the quietude of a citizen's life, but was of course restricted from exercising the functions of the Gubernatorial chair of this State.

We are not informed that Governor Vance has attempted any action of hostility against the Federal Government since the surrender of Johnston to Gen. Sherman, but he did not return to Raleigh. Gen. Schofield's word was kept good, for it was well known to the General commanding here precisely where Vance was four or five days ago, but he did not molest or in any way interfere with him. Thus it will be seen that the military powers in this State and Department had no agency in the arrest of Governor Vance, and that the President acted upon his own responsibility solely. That the action of the President is proper and right every body who has a spice of loyalty in him will at once concede.

Governor Vance's record is a deplorably bad one—worse than that of simply a rebel to his Government, because he has wantonly, willfully betrayed his own constituents, the people of this State. Two years ago he was elected Governor of North Carolina by the loyal voters, upon an unequivocal peace platform, which in the South meant a Union platform. He was opposed by a true man—Judge Holden, who is still true—but was elevated to the responsible position he has so ignominiously held until the Union forces came into the state. He had not been long installed as Governor before he made a summersault of tremendous magnitude, and with the agility of an accomplished acrobat. He turned all the power which the people had invested him with to the ill-conceived scheme of the rebellion—lending his talents with an earnestness and zeal worthy of a better cause to Jeff. Davis. He used every effort within his reach to furnish the rebel army all the men and money in his State that could be made available. He issued inflammatory proclamations to the people to rise up in arms against the legal authorities of the United States, and to repel the approach of the Union forces from every source whatever. He denounced the President of the United States as a tyrant, and his Government as a tyranny, while he pointed to Davis as a model of virtue and honesty. He argued the right of the South to rebel against the Government, and counseled acts of hostility. Not an energy on his part was left untried to do the rebellion all the good he could, or to injure the Federal Union. All this and much more has Governor Vance done, and we are not the least surprised that the President intends to hold him to a just accountability. Surely if any man has been guilty of high treason against the United States Government, and to his own State, too, Vance is that man.

If tried, he will be brought before the higher Courts, where he will have a fair and impartial trial, and will receive the reward he so richly merits. The military powers will have no hand in his arraignment or committal; but the civil judges, guided by the laws of the land under which we all should be willing to live, will pronounce his case for punishment or acquittal, as they may deem just and politic. If he had done like other State officials, remained in hope and quietly counseled peace and obedience to the powers that be, he might have been dealt differently with, perhaps not molested at all, we can not say; but his fleeing at the approach of the Federal army is indubitable proof that he himself has not much confidence in his case, the very best evidence in the world of his culpability. "Conscience makes cowards of us all," says a great play, and if it has not made a coward of him, he is naturally one. If the Government pardons him, we hope he will become a better man, and return to an allegiance which it was a crime to desert.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

We invite the attention of our country friends to the terms of subscription to the "Union Banner." We doubt not that a goodly number of the country people desire to take the paper, who have not the current funds with which to pay for it. To such we would say that we are greatly in need of provisions, and that any thing in this line, such as Chickens, Eggs, Wheat, Corn or Butter will suit us just as well as the money. We will allow them old rates for provisions, if they desire to take our paper in exchange for them. The paper will of course be put at old rates also.

A primary meeting was held at the Court House in this city on Saturday last, at which a committee of seven were appointed to circulate a notice for a mass meeting of the people of Rowan County, next Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.—A goodly number of citizens were present, and we will not disguise the fact that we were much pleased to observe the intelligent manner in which the business was disposed of, and the correct, sound judgment governing the action of all present. Captain Blackford, Aide-de-Camp to General Cooper, and ourself were present, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good sense and happy feeling of unity which prevailed throughout the meeting. That this unhappy people may soon be delivered from the thrawldom to which they have been subjected, and again behold the sunshine of uninterupted peace, is the prayer of every good man.

THE UNION BANNER

This paper will be published daily and weekly, and will contain all the current news of the day, together with choice selections of Poetry, Literature, &c.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Toward the insurrectionary States will be plainly indicated, so that all may see and know what will be required of them. One of the editors is connected with the army, which fact will enable us to be expicit on the matter of the conduct of the United States authorities toward the States in rebellion.

Large quantities of railroad iron has been sent South to repair the railroads in all sections.

President Johnson offers one hundred thousand dollars for the apprehension of one refugee, renegade and "played out" president—J. Davis. Davis is now in the itinerant show business in Alabama, where it is said he refuses to take rebel currency. Why dont he appoint a day of fasting and prayer?

In "poker" parlance, Breckinridge and Joe. Johnson "saw" Sherman, but Grant "went" one better.

The widow of President Lincoln is bowed down with grief. Hers is a broken heart forevermore. A million curses on the cold blooded conspirators who have brought about this wretched woe to a hearthstone and a bereaved land.

Maj. Gee, who is responsible for much of the suffering among our prisoners here, is at present supposed to be in Florida.

Beverly Tucker, a rebel agent in Canada, and for whom President Johnson has offered a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars, publishes a card denying all complicity with the assassin, Booth. Geo. N. Sanders is also in Canada, and a large reward is offered for his apprehension. The Government, it is stated, has made a formal demand for the surrender of these two men, and all others supposed to have been connected with the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln.

Jeff. Thompson has surrendered himself and entire army to Capt. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy.

A portion of the Army of the Potomac have gone to Washington to be mustered out of the service.

We are gratified to see the good feeling which prevails to an agreeable extent between the Federal and Confederate officers and soldiers in the city. Hour after hour they can be seen together, arm in arm, or engaged in pleasant converse. The hatchet seems to be effectually buried, and the old feeling of good will pervades the people of both sections. We hope this is ominous of a good time to come.

It is a common remark among the citizens and Confederate soldies that the troops which now occupy and surround the city, are under the best discipline of any army ever seen in this country. We add our testimony to this already well established fact.

On Dit.—That a ball will take place in this city on Wednesday night one week. It will be given by officers of the 2d Div., 23d A. C., and will be a military affair. We hope our ladies will turn out and lend their agreeable society to the occasion.

John Milton, the rebel Governor of Florida is dead.

It is stated that the rebel soldiers and citizens have robbed Jeff. Davis of all his specie. This refugee, so hated by all loyal men is now in some remote part of Alabama.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New York Herald of the 10th from which we gather several items of interest.

It contains the following, in reference to the whereabouts and condition of Jeff Davis.

"Jeff Davis trapped.—Our last advices leave Jeff Davis at Washington, Georgia, 'surrounded by Stonemans cavalry!"

The same paper contains the subjoined telegram from Washington City:

Washington, May 9, 1865.

Cabinet council on the reconstruction question.

Another session of the Cabinet, lasting several hours, was held to day. The subject of trade and commerce with the Southern States was briefly considered; but the main question under consideration to day, as at the special meeting yesterday, was that of reconstruction. This subject is engaging the most serious attention of the President and Cabinet. The question of negro suffrage, in connexion with reconstruction, is receiving most careful consideration. It is desired to digest some general plan of reconstruction which shall enable all truly loyal citizens of States recently in insurrection to participate in the reconstruction of the State governments, and exclude from such participation all leading and malignant rebels.

Executive order re-establishing authority in Virginia.

The President has also issued an executive order to re-establish the authority of the United States and execute the laws in the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority and the laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs are declared null and void. All persons who shall exersise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise, any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confidants or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confidants, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission, or authority issued by them or of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Chief Justice Chase in North Carolina.—Private advices received, says the Raleigh *Progress*, from Wilmington gives a meagre description of the visit of Chief Justice Chase to that city. He was met at Fort Fisher on the 3d instant, by Gen. Hawley, commanding officer of the District and his staff, and was escorted with due ceremony up the Cape Fear river, arriving in Wilmington on the evening of that day. During his stay in the city he was the guest of Gen. Hawley and Brevet Brigadier General Dodge, and was called on by many prominent citizens, besides quite a number of ladies. The impression created by his presence was a character calculated to be productive of good results, and so far as our informant was able to learn Mr. Chase was also favorably impressed with the appearance and bearing of those of our citizens with whom he came in contact. He expressed a great deal of interest in the future prospects and welfare of North Carolina and seemed exceedingly anxious about our affairs generally. On the evening of the 4th he sailed for Charleston, taking with him the best wishes of the Wilmington people and their thanks for the kindly interest he had shown in behalf of the State at large. He was visited by many prominent men from the interior of the State and it, as we have reason to infer, his visit was of a political nature, we think it will result benificially to all concerned.

LOCAL.

Among the attractions of 3 "Brigade Div.," 23d A. C., none are more elegant t the Band, led by Jacob Breinig, one of most accomplished musicians in or out of army. Mr. Breinig, less than two years took up its members one by one from di ent regiments, and soon moulded the ra material into first class players, and now the best Band in the service. Col. Butte field was honored with a magnificent ser nade on Sunday night, and through us te ders his compliments to the members of t band. Indeed, we were with the Colon and willingly testify that better nor mo soul-stirring music we have not heard f many a day.

A large number of the Rebel Governme arms have been found in the city and vici ty by the Provost Marshal. Of course the were taken possession of by him, and turne over to the Government. Many arms hav been cheerfully delivered up by the citizen since the promulgation of Col. Butterfield' order.

We are glad to observe that our peop obey with alacrity every order relative t them issued by the military authorities gov erning the city. The security to property and liberty guaranteed to them, is more than a fair compensation for their willing obedience.

The most unbroken peace and quiet reigns throughout the city. The people themselves bear testimony that the like has not been seen for years before.

Troops are grouped around the city in camps in every conceivable shape, and directly viewed from an elevation, the sight is a grand and imposing one.

Country people would do well to bring in all the marketing they have for sale daily. Eggs, butter, milk, and vegetables are in great demand among both citizens and soldiers, and all are willing to pay a fair and equitable price for such articles of marketing as they need. There need be no fear among our people that any soldier or citizen will take advantage of them. They can bring in whatever they desire to with safety, and sell it at a fair price.

The Post Commandant's office is thronged hourly by the poor and needy who are drawing rations at the Post Commissary's.

All negroes found idle about the city are taken by the Provost Marshal, and set to work cleaning and repairing the streets. This is as it should be.

The wise action of Col. Butterfield in reference to selling intoxicating liquors is most apparent. The few intoxicated men seen on the streets both justifies and commends it.

Those of our friends who have goods to sell of any description will find it to their advantage to use our paper as an advertising medium, because of its circulation in the army around the city.

Gen. Cooper's course toward the citizens of this place and vicinity gives the most eminent satisfaction. The General is a southern man, and knows as well what southern people want as they do themselves. He is highly commended for his just action and urbanity of manner.

The bearing of such of the military authorieties as we have been brought in connection with has been kind and courteous, and from all that we have seen and heard we are of the impression that things will soon be progressing smoothly, and quite as satisfactorily as could be expected."

We clip the above from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, and such, we believe, is the universal sentiment in regerd to the "bearing" of the military authorities. We have always found them kind and courteous, and uniformly polite, studiously avoiding the least appearance of regarding our people humiliated. Indeed they do not so regard us, and we should not so regard ourselves. We accomplished all that valor could accomplish, and thereby won the respect of those we were fighting and of the world. For such a people to yield to superior numbers and equal valor is in no degree humiliating—*Raleigh Progress.*

We can testify to the truth of the above extracts in reference to the bearing of the military authorities of the United States toward our people. We have met with officers of all ranks since their arrival at this place and have been highly gratified with the orderly and courteous disposition with which they are actuated. Our interviews with the principal officers have been of the most pleasant nature. Not only so, but the private soldiers are well behaved, well disciplined, and discharge their duties in a most quiet and respectful manner.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster.